The Constitution ridicules the idea of a manifesto from Mr. Lincoln. "Who," it exclaims, scares about Mr. Lincoln's professions extorted

a section nor of a party, but of the whole country, [Rece the line gave out between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Wheeling Va. a high wind blew all the wires down.] protecting with the same jenlousy and firmness the rights of the States that never gave him a vote and those where he had great majorities.

Garibaldi has resigned his dictatorship into the hands of Victor Emanuel, and gone home of his rude farm on the little idend of Caprera. After uniting Sielly and Naples, with their nine millions of people, to the Italian Kingdom, the liberator returns to the simplicity of his peaceful seclusion, recusing both wealth and titles, enriched in nothing but glory, and the mingled admiration and affection of the world. If history records any where the life of a bero more dis interested, more brave, more faithful, endowed with more substantial magnazimity or a more sublime shaplicity of character, we do not know it. Italy may well look upon him with pride and gratitude, but he belongs to humanity even more than he belongs to her.

The Hon. R. B. Khett is the ablest orator and one of the ablest statesmen among the South Carolina secessionais, but even he does not scorn to point his elequence with something that, in a man of lower stamp, might be called blackguardism. For instance, in a speech at Charleston the other day, he spoke of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hambin as follows:

"They have elected a Somhern renegals—spowed out of the bosom of Kentucky into Illinois—and a Northern white-washed or occasion mulatio, to be President and Vice-President of the United States.¹⁷

Does the secession mania in South Carolina peed to be excited by such stimulants as these, or does Mr. Rheti indulge in them from the pure love of the thing !

We have California dates of the 10th instant. The election retoris, as far as received, gave Mr. Thecelu a majority over Mr. Douglas of

THE LATEST NEWS.

DECRIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Movements of Lincoln and Hamlin.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Nov. 23, 180 Mesors, Lincoln and Hamlin were received

lither extrages mader Monogenery and other for term years and a half. He is been Possition Jodge there endeavous to maintain the expression of the laws, and to make

men a loop progress many from the States under the pre-tance of aiding the sufferers of Kastas, but appropriate

They are the same man who produced the passage of arministy and other indifference, by their prombs

Pleent Whipple's Mills, Moss,

 $L_{\nu} = 0.11, \quad \text{Feality, Nov. (25.)}$ A the fast right at Whilpple a Mills destroyed (ry to the amount of \$10,000 or \$12,000. Amount sufficience are O. M. Whipple, counter of the build A. & J. Crowley, manufacturies, of woolen goo George Naylor, carpet manufacturer, and C. R. Little fyer. Eighty possens are thrown our of employment,

Murine Bisnster.

Rosens, Friday, Nov. 2., 1806. The schooler Otteran, of Surspect. Ma., was reinto ned required this morning by the stranes M. Sakell ant. Cross second.

The California Pony Express. Sp. Joseph, Mo., Fralay, Nov. 23, 1860.
California advices by Peny Extense to and metur
y Nov. 10, was through some matake, beought b

Fig. Nov. 10, were through some nontake, begand best in arrive and arrived here the evening.

See Farserson, Sat Sat Sat, Nov. 10, 1860.

It is believed the stal vote of the State at the reco At a balanced the stall rote of the State at the rescent election will not cave for from 115,000. Of the cotes already counted 115,600, Lenesha ins 35,000 Boughas 33,800 Becchierings 23,424, Bell 6,302. Lenesha is majerity even Doughas, Islan. These returns are all received by telegrap from more than one hundred different disject her, not mistakes have probably occurrent. The effection own will be not until to determined the result. The contest is between Lincoln and Doughas will be character in layer of the forener. As now a gain to assertined the Logishators and a follower Samule Doughas to Elements the Logishators and the follower Samule Doughas to the Republicans. A. House—Doughas Doughas, it Reach mister and 2 Regulations.

There are already muchbers of Doughas Democrate understand for Mr. Covinn's blace in the Universalists and 2 Regulations.

There are already muchbers of Doughas Democrate understand for Mr. Covinn's blace in the Universalists.

The contribution to the Washington Monument Fund on election day at San Expansion, Searmann, and Marve The exceeded \$1,300. Returns from the balance of the State and any searcest on the rote of the

Schein, innering them Gov. Downey Gun. Denvey,
James A. Melbougali and others.
The contribution to the Washington Monoment Fund
on election day at San Francisco, Segrements, and
on election day at San Francisco to the halfMarket Che exceeded \$1,300. Resturns from the halfance of the State are not yet necessived.
According \$100,000 was a market on the rused of the
San than \$100,000 was a market on the rused of the
San than \$100,000 was a market on the rused of the
San than \$100,000 was a market on the rused of the

a large portion of which, the Republicans of the beet fi biffed in some instances by parties interested in the best fi biffed in some instances by parties interested in the best. The total vote cast in San Francisco was

15. 115; more than 3,000 in excess of last year's vote.

This satisfied the people that the census just completed, making the population of the city but 00.000; is far alcott of the real population. The People's Reform ticket for municipal officers in San Francisco was form ticket for municipal officers in San Prancisco was clearly must be by fear. His speeches, his a platform, his adjances, the principles and conduct of the party whose suffrages have elected thim, conspire to render sufficiently neterious. In the public want to know about him.

—Speeches, platforms, alliances, and all, show that Schator Trumbull was right when he said that Mr. Lincoln would be the President not of a section nor of a party, but of the whole country.

His speeches, his speeches, his speeches, his section nor of a party, but of the whole country.

Fire the line gave out between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Wheel-

From Washington.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 23, 1860. Letters continue to be received from South Carolina saving that the people of that State have no quarre with President Buchanan, the apprehension is exmessed here, however, that questions growing out of secresion will have to be practically dealt with by the present Administration, as it stated from a distinguished source, that Carolina will certainly secede as soon as the State Convention shall so so resolve. The opinion obtains in official quarters that though the South has just cause of comph int against the North, no State is justified in secessicn or revolutionary movements, not at least until every Constitutional and legal measures of redress ave been exhausted, and that no State has the right to ommit any act which would have the effect of pre cipitating such a condition of affairs as would induce or compel other States to join her in a disruption of the Union, and that a calm and dispassionate deliberation on the part of be people may result in measures to restore general confidence and preserve the integrity of the enstitution; such is understood to be the position of

Prymaster T. B. Walle has been ordered to Charlesown Navy Yard. Col. McDuffie, Southern Superintendent of Indian

Affairs in California, has resigned his position. Municipal Election.

Norwalk, Friday, Nov. 23, 1860, At the Charter election to-day the Democratic ticket was successful; Geo. R. Cholwell was elected Mayor.

Lake Disaster.

Detroit. Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

The propeller Wabash Valley, with a cargo of 1,400 bbb. of flour, bound from Milwankee to Grand Haven, went ashore at the mouth of the Muskegon River, and became a total week. No lives were lost. The boat was valued at \$30,000, on which there was a small in-

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 23, 1860. A fire occurred in the foundery attached to the iron works of Sanson, Farrard & Co., corner of Twelfth and Willow streets. S., F. & Co.'s loss, \$8,000; Dubring & Co.'s loss, \$3,000; Bowen Brother's loss, \$0,000. Insured.

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPIERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Nov. 23, 1860. The following testimony of Fanny Burch was omit

d vesterday: Mrs. Burch and myself attended Mrs. Bostwick's cert one evening; after returning went with Mrs. ch toler bedrooom: she said, while taking off her us, "Mr. Burch don't like the gentlemen to advisitors at the Trement parkers orday. Everything during the hour of reception passed off pleasandy. It was estimated that there were over 1500 params, non-neurost all parties, in attenuates. During the affective on, Mr. Lincoln and party visited some fittings in the city.

Mr. Kollegg M. C., from the Hild During of this State, arrived his night, and Carl Schurz of Wisconsin, and the Hon. Resert Scherock of Ohio toolay. Mr. Lincoln will remain in the cuty was Sandar. Mr. Ringelia will remain in the cuty was Sandar. Mr. Ringelia will remain in the cuty was Sandar. Mr. Ringelia will remain in the cuty was Sandar. Mr. Ringelia will remain in the cuty was Sandar. Mr. Ringelia will remain in the cuty was Sandar. Mr. Ringelia will remain in the cuty was Sandar. Mr. Ringelia will remain in the cuty was Sandar. Mr. Ringelia will remain in the cuty was Sandar. Mr. Ringelia will remain in the cuty was Sandar. Mr. Ringelia will remain the forest selected to be fixing her bair before she went out; his told me the girls should be careful who they married; that she did not love Burch when she married him, but did now—had only respected him at the time of their marriage; I said "why did you marry him, then?—le was not rich;" she said, "No; but uncle Corning had girl he was an excellent business man, and could not bely being rich," Witness then testified to the visits of Carlyle Boyd at the house being frequent for two nonths.

FIFTH DAY.

On the opening of the Court, the cross-examination of Miss Fanny Burch was resumed. The witness testified that she could remember nothing of the conversation when Mrs. Burch made the remark, "Love David Sturr!" No. Give me my husband before any man in the world," except that sentence; could not remember. what right during Joseph Turner's sickness she went down in the basement for ice with Burch; had no inti-macy with Mrs. Burch before the visit to Chicago in "55; had not seen her for a year previous, except about twenty minutes in April of that year; did not remember to the second of the second in evidence until Southern Knows and Proposed and Judge of the universe was remembered. A meeting of the universe was remembed a statement of affairs in the content was remembed at the content with the content of a fairs in the content of the content of a fairs in the content of events which occurred the Sunday before Mrs. B. s confession; had no conversation with him about it shee: Mary Spaulding and myself visited Suratogs and Lake George with Burch the Summer of '59; Janes F. Joy was with us; remember Mrs. B. saying the was glad be took Mary Spaulding; don't remember tilling her I was out under the trees with Joy nearly all the time, or that Mary was off with uncle; told her we had a pleasant time there; told her we had a pleasant time there; told her we tall a pleasant time there; told her we went to the matince at Congress Hall, that Miss Spaulding was not ready when we went, and that uncle went back to her test for her.

The cross-examination elicited, that at the several

The cross-examination elicited, that at the several occasions testified to in the direct examination that when Stuart called Burch was at home and present; the when Smart called Burch was at home and present; the sight of Burley's party Burch was at home, but did not go, and Carlisle Boyd saw Mrs. Burch and the hoice home, that on the night of Stuart's party Burch smained also, and Smart and Carlisle took Mrs. Burch lone; that Burch did not go to Burrell's party, but Mrs. Burch did; Stuart was there; in relation to a letter sad to have been handed by Mrs. Burch to Smart at the times of Bate'strial, witness testified that Mrs. Burch told her the note was to scold Smart about the story that had been circulated by Mary Spanliding, the contents of which the witness repeated verbatim; the latter denied having said anything about Spanding, the contents of which the witness repeated vertagin; the latter denied having said anything about Mrs. Burch, except that once in conversation with Burnell, had said, "What would you do if a gentleman loved your wife as much as Stuart seemed to love Mrs. Burch!" Burnill replied, "Shoot him dead!" after the confession of Mrs. Burch, she told the witness she tooglid these Wisself and the confession of Mrs. Burch, she told the witness she tooglid these Wisself and the confession of Mrs. Burch, she told the witness she thought there was a deliberate plan to rain her be-tween Burrill and Stuart, and had so told the latter in letter given him at the Court House; in relation to the seturn of the ring to Stuart New-Year's day behind at erange tree, the witness testified the tree stood in a model part of the parlor, where refreshments were set an counge tree, the witness testified the tree stood in a middle part of the parlor, where refreshments were set for twenty visitors or more in the room at the same more when Stmrt kissed Mrs. Burch's hand; that day Mr. Morrosh was present; remembered attending the fain at Metropolitan Hall; went with Henry Boyd; Mrs. Harch was there; Borch also was there, but did not go with his wife; he took Mrs. Matteson; Mrs. Barch came home with Carlyle Boyd; on return asked by his band why he had not returned for her; Burch with he if the highest George Fartham would see them home. ice it is band why he had not returned for her; norms id he il ought George Farnham would seethem home sofely. Witness testified could not hear street door shot in the parlors during an ordinary conversation, even if the parlor door was open; could not generally the parlor door was open; could not generally

when if the parlor door was open; could not generally be a the front door open or shut.

Witness was cross-examined respecting the time when Mrs. Burch was said to have left the parlor while Mrs. Neef was there, to talk with Stuart in the while airs. Neel was there, to talk with schart in the library—admitted to being near the parlor on the opposite side of the hall; the parlor door was open; could hear ordinary footsteps in the hall from the parlor; could see the library door from where she sat. The Court adjourned till 2 o'clock.

To AID THIRTY THOUSAND STARVING AMERICANS. - Four thousand Museum Tickets are for sale at the offices of The Times, TRIBUSE, World and San To ese tickets are the generous contribution of Mr. Bar nae, to aid the poor famishing people of Kansas Friends of humanity I appeal to you! Cold, and hun greated nakedness are upon a suffering people; stomen and children sinking down to death within the jaws of facilise! Your sid is needed nose! Do not delay! THADDEUS HYATT. New-York, Nov. 22, 1860.

Sales of Real Estate at auction, Nov. 23, 1860, by

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: Will you please answer through your columns

the following questions:

First. Are the they five Electors of New York (when they mee' at Albany on the 5th of December) obliged to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin in any event!

Second. Do the Electors receive compensation for their services. State!

Respectfully.

A READER.

Respectfully, A READER. fees from the State? Answer-1. No; there is no other than a moral obligation to vote as the People will; but that will suffice. 2. No; they are paid from the Federal Treasury. [Ed. Trib.

A STRANGE ELOPEMENT .- On Thursday of last week a white woman, accompanied by a negro slave, left her husband in Maryland under the following circumstances, as related by a Harrisburg paper:

cumstances, as related by a Harrisburg paper:

Near Hagerstown, Md., resides an old gentleman named Furney, who is highly respectable and wealthy. Some years ago his daughter married a man named Foltz, against her father's protest. She lived with Foltz for some years, and had four children. Latterly be abused her to such an extent that she abandoned him and went to her father's house. Her father compelled her to go back. She then packed up a quantity of effects, and induced a negro, the property of her brother-in-law, to steal a borse and wagon, in which the two went to Hagerstown, stopping at different places. Mrs. Feltz bought two tickets, and also a sait of clothes for the negro.

places. Mrs. Foltz bought two solutions of clothes for the negro.

They got into the cars, and reached Harrisburg.

They got into the cars, and reached Harrisburg.

They got into the cars, and reached Harrisburg. Penn, where they would have been arrested, but for fear of a rescue by the negroes congregated at the depot, who had evidently got wind of the affair. The nature who had evidently got wind of the affair. The flathre of the clarge was not exactly known, but it was evident that the negro was a slave, from the fact that when the woman stepped upon the platform of the Philadelphia car, a full suit of gray clothing, such as is usually worn by slaves, dropped from the place of concealment under the woman's skirts. In Philadelphia they were promptly arrested. By the next train efficers arrived, and at 11 o'clock they started for Baltimore.

The negro was a very ill-visaged fellow, and the The negro was a very interested ferrow, and to every more passably fair, so that it was supposed that she only took him along to aid her in her flight, without any criminal intent. But when first arrested she declared that she was not a white woman, and the negro in her company was her husband. Mr. Furney, her father, was in Harrisburg on Saturday, and apparently much affected by the conduct of his daughter.

SUGAR BEETS FOR CALVES .- "The best calves I ever raised," said a farmer yesterday, "I did in this way: Just as soon as they would eat, and that was very early, for the young ones learned of the older ones, I gave them just as many sugar beets as they would cat. I cut them up in thin slices, with a slicing machine, and they are them with a voracious appetite, and grew fat and sleek as moles. I have no doubt other beets would be nearly as good, and so would carrots, parsnips, and even turnips, for early Spring feeding, before grass comes."

This fact is mentioned now, that farmers may save some of their roots, if they have them, to feed the culves with in the Spring.

ORIENT, L. I., is a narrow peninsula, the east end of the State of New-York. It was formerly celebrated for its Democratic manimity; it is now decidedly Republican, having given Lincoln 91 votes to 53 for Fusion. Its people are so rejoiced at the result of the election that they have had two celebrations of it-the first a foot procession and festive supper on the 13th; the second, on the 19th, a cavalcade of sixty horsemen, who, preceded by a band of music, paraded the full length of the peninsula (four miles), bearing torches and greeting illuminated dwellings almost all the way, and a perfect blaze of light at the village on the eariern end of the promontory. Orient means to stay

ASTOUNDING SUCCESS OF A CONFIDENCE MAN—A \$20,000 SWINDLER,—Mr. Wm. H. Newcum, a wealthy gentleman residing near Nashville, Tennessee, has been lately on a visit to his brother and other relatives in this city, living on Washington avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. About ten days ago, Mr. Newcum's acquaintance was handsomely made by an individual represented as a rich and influential citizen of St. Louis, and named Washington L. Johnson. Mr. Johnson assiduously, skillfully, and very successfully cultivated a genial intimacy with the gratified and complacent Mr. Newcum. Johnson became so exceedingly agreeable that his almost constant presence was not only gratefully encouraged, but cordially receedingly arreeable that his almost constant presence was not only gratefully encouraged, but cordially rejoiced in. Mr. Newcum came to repose unlimited confidence in the prolity and peruniary resources of his valuable St. Louis friend. The latter insidiously and triumphantly impressed him with a profound conviction that Washington L. Johnson, esq., was the principal millionaire of the Mound City. Mr. Newcum, therefore, felt no surprise when his honorable friend casually and graciously expressed himself as having an available cash income of \$3.000 per month. On has Saturday, the cordial friends "might have been seen" in still more fraternal and confidential mood, surveying the valuable blocks between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets in Carr, all of which, by the golden imagination of one friend, and the trustfulness of the other, showed as the almost priceless. Fifteenth and Sasteenth streets in Carr, all of which, by the golden imagination of one friend, and the trustfulness of the other, showed as the almost priceless property of Washington L. Johnson, esq. The after inadvertently exhibited a large number of valuable drafts, mergages, &c., which furnished him occasion to remark that with the immediate convenience of about \$20,000 he could effect a grand speculation that would richly remunerate them both. Mr. Newcam agreed to take his friend's paper, and furnish him in return with \$5,000 in currency and \$12,000 in drafts. The money was paid over, and the drafts were promptly cashed at the counters of the several city hanks at which they were made payable. Mr. Newcam represed in security until yesterday, when he missed the pleasing attentions of his friend. The hours wore on, and Mr. Johnson did not appear. Kind inquiry disclosed that the rich citizen was not so well known as he should be. Further investigations dissipated Washington L. Johnson, esq., entirely, and left, in place of the goodly citizen, a missing sharper. Mr. Newcum's securities are worthless, and a most adroit villain has fied with full twenty thousand dollars, of which he has fleeced an estimable but too confiding gentleman. When satisfied of the nature of his late transaction, it engirieved party sought advice of Justice Young, who cummended him to the police detectives. The latter, we presume, are engaged in attempting to trace and areas the with king. latter, we presume, are engaged in attempting to tra-and arrest the wily knave. [St. Louis Dem., 20th.

The Eart of Catthyess's Steam Carriage.—
We have been favored by Lord Caithness with a photograph of the steam-carriage in which he lately traveled from Inverness to his seat, Barrogell Castle, within a few miles of John'o Groat's House. We published a few weeks ago a paragraph from The Banfishere Journal, describing the journey and a few of the incidents attending it. Lord Caithness writes us: "I may state that such a feat as going over the Ord of Caithness has never before been accomplished by steam, as I believe we rose about 1,000 feet in about five tailes. The Ord is one of the largest and steepest hills in Scotland. The turns in the road are very sharp. All this I got over without trouble. There is, I am confident, no difficulty in driving a steam-carriage on a common road. It is cheap, and on a level I got as much as of insteem miles an hour. Its cost in working is very small—from ½d. to Id. per mile; and it seems to stand its work very well indeed. The cylinders are 3 inches in diameter, with 7-lach stroke. I have gone up about I in 6 or 7 with it. In my opinion it does the roads much good—certainly no harm. It carries water for ten or twelve miles, and coal for about twenty miles. It weighs about two tuns when full and ready to start. I passed the mail coach, Lord Lovett's carriage, and others. The respite secured more frightened than the berses. I shut off steam in Lovett's carriage, and others. The people seemed more frightened than the herses. I shut off steam in case of accident, otherwise I should have done a great

more frightened than the borses. I shut off steam in case of accident, otherwise I should have done a great many more miles in the day." Lord Cathness is entitled to great praise for the energy with which he has conducted the experiment of traveling by steam upon the common highway; and it may reasonably be affirmed that he has brought the trial to a successful result, proving not alone its possibility, but the advisability and economy of the system he has imagurated, We do not doubt that, ere long, steam-traveling on the high roads will be availed of to a large extent.

We observe that the Council of Wick has presented the benorary burgess ticket to the Earl. In acknowledging the honor, he referred to the propelling of steam carriages on common reads, and entered on an interesting history of this invention, disclaiming for himself all right to the merit of inventing it. He detailed the construction of the engine, and referred to certain improvements which he had binself introduced, adding to the simplicity and safety of traveling, narrating a great variety of interesting incidents in connection with his own experience. Three cheers having been given for the Countess of Caithness, her ladyship said: "This is one of the proudest and happiest days of my life, to see my bushend made a burgess of Wick, and to think that he, a Caithness man, has taught the people in the south that it is possible to cross the Ord in a steam carriage, which many of them regarded as an impossibility. I am sure that as long as Caithness can boast of a steam south that it is possible to cross the Ord in a steam carriage, which many of them regarded as an impossibility. I am sure that as long as Calibriess can boast of a steam carriage propelled on its common roads, it has no cause to be aslamed, and nony claim to itself what the Americans would style the character of a go-absend country.

KIDNAPPING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1860. There has been a great deal said lately about he Personal Liberty bills of the Northern States, and the duty of those States to repeal these laws as part of compromise or peace offering to settle existing difficulties with the South. The parties in favor of this repeal give as their reasons that they are unconstitutional and in opposition, and so intended to be to United States laws, particularly the Fagitive Slave law. Now, I wish to call your attention to a case that bas just occurred in this city, and you will see it verified in to-day's Press, which shows the reason and necessity for the passage of such enactments, and why they should and will be maintained. For we take it that any government that cannot protect its own citizens is not deserving of the name, and if the States are really independent Governments, as the freeasters proclaim them to be, their first daty is to protect all persons who claim citizenship under their laws. But the facts are these: A colored woman was arrested a few days ago, either in Lancaster or Harrishurg, brought to this city by the officers and others, and not even allowed a chance under the Fugilive Slave law except to be arrested, for upon her arrival here, instead of being taken before a Commissioner, she was hurried directly to the South, where, as soon as she crosses the line, she becomes converted into property, by the virtue of her skin. She will have to take the position of all other property, and be considered as belonging to those having possession, until proved otherwise.

This is not the first case of this kind, as all of our citizens are aware. Shortly after the passage of the law of 1850, a man was arrested here, tried before the Commissioner under the provisions of that acc, with all the waistence it was possible to give, and eiven un verified in to-day's Press, which shows the reason and

citizens are aware. Shortly after the passage of the law of 1850, a man was arrested here, tried before the Commissioner under the provisions of that act, with all the assistance it was possible to give, and given up to the claimant's agent, who carried him South, presented him to his reputed owner, who fortunately for the man, being rather more conscientions than is common, refused to receive him, declaring he was the wrong person. These two cases in our State show how an innocent and free citizen (for colored persons are citizens under our laws as well as the common law), may be doomed to eternal Slavery. But this is a small matter with the South—their doctrine being that Slavery being the proper condition of the sons of Africa, they are only brought back to their proper place, and, like your horse, it makes no difference whether they are in Pennsylvania or Georgia, provided they are treated kindly, with this difference: that in Pennsylvania they are worth nothing to anybody but themselves or families, while in Georgia they will command in the neighborhood of \$1,000 to whoever is fortunate enough to become their owner. But the point of the difference between the South and the North is just this, and it is where the secret of the whole difficulty lies: they look upon all persons with black skins as chattel property, and subject to the laws of any other property, while we consider all persons, of whatever clime or color, part of one human britherhood, and under our laws deserving of equal protection. This difference is irreconcilable, and if we allow them in their own States to treat their colored population as property, they must allow us to treat uneas human beings; and although we may allow the bellow them in their own States to treat their colored population as property, they must allow us to treat uneas human beings; and although we may allow the allow them in their own States to treat their colored population as property, they must allow us to treat uneas human beings; and although we may allow the allow flenders against the rightful liberty onenders against the rightful aberty of any of our citizens, howsoever humble; and if I mistake not the spirit of justice that still lingers among us as our interitance from our illustrious founder, we of Pensylvania will never give up this right at the bidding of Disardonists or Slave dealers.

HONORS TO GOVERNOR BANKS.

On Wednesday evening the citizens of Waltham seembled at a public hall in that town, to pay their respects to Gov. Banks and his wife, who are about leaving their homes for the West. Addresses were made, to which Gov. Banks, with evident emotion, responded:

There were, he said, many things crowded upon his mind, and the minds of the members of his family, when they came to the sudden conclusion to change their home, to pass away from the scenes of his boyhood and the associations of his early manhood, and from the affection and unparalleled confidence and support which, in later years, he had received from the citizens of his native town. But they had not expected such a meeting as this, and he could only say that it was impossible to express their feelings in thus taking leave of Waltham people.

The approval of his townsmen had always sustained him, respecially when presented in the graceful and unqualified manner in which the Chairman and other gentlemen had addressed him. He had sought always to do right by all men, and deal out an equal and exact justice to all. Such had been his purpose, and to this he attributed his success in life. There were, he said, many things crowded up

this he attributed his success in life.

He said the life he had led was not what he would himself have chosen. His course of life was parely by accident. He would not say he had been insensible to the love of politics, but the desire of his life had been to pursue the profession of the law. By the kindness of his fellow-citizens, he had been called to responsible or his fellow-clinens, he had been carled to responsible positions in his town, county, and State; and in these often had he been called upon to express an opinion of to take a decided stand. In all cases of this kind, he had tried to do as nearly right as he could, and to a i justly toward all. To this course he attributed and

He said the town of Waltham had always made; remarkable impression upon him, and its beautiful scenery was almost daily recalled to his memory woes, absent. He alloded to the old factory where he had formerly labored, and to the young men with whom be had been associated, paying a high compliment to their industry and integrity.

He referred to the establishment of Rumford Institute and the features.

. He referred to the establishment of Rambou Issue title, and the instering care of the town upon all its youths, and said that at another time he should take occasion to express his gratitude to his native town, and recognize her influence upon the industrial pursuits

of the country.

He accepted the beautiful present with grateful accidentation. The change of life was to binself and fundly unexpected and sudden, and he processed that is after-life would be perform any acceptance. to position of his after-life would be perform any acterogatory to the high character of his fellow-citizen

and would cast no stain on their name. He presented the thanks of his wife for the gift sho had received, alluding to the support he had received from her in the most touching manner. In conclusion he wished to suggest that he might be permitted to pa-the town before his departure such a tribute as would become its honored position in the nation, and in the

become its honored position in the nation, and in the history of the Urited States.

At the close of Gov. Banka's address, he and Mrs. Banks were surrounded by their friends, and passed a short time in conversation with them. They soon retired, however, but the younger portion of the company remained, and enjoyed several hours in database to the music of the band.

The service of plate, which was manufactured by Harding of this city, consists of costly and elegant pitcher, goblet, and salver, each of which bears the inscription:

The Citizers of Waltham
GOVERNOR BANKS.
We honor him, who has honored

The watch presented to Mrs. Banks, is the first watch manufactured by the American Watch Creany, at Waltham, and is an elegant and five sain, of what they are able to produce in this line. It has in which it was presented, bears the inscription

Mrs. N. P. BANAS, November, 1860.

NORTH CAROLINA. The following is the official ote of this State: Breckinridge, 48,533; Bell, 14,990 Donglas, 2,700. Breckinridge over Bell, 3,549, Breck inridge over Douglas 45,838, Breeklaridge over both 848. The total vote is 26,230. The votes of Bindon, Madison, and Alleghany were excluded on account of

THE YALE AGRICULTURAL LECTURES. - The exper ment of the Yale Agricultural Lectures of last Winte was so successful as to induce its repetition this Winter on a more complete scale. The course will commo February 5, and continue through the month. Those lectures are given under the suspices of the Yale Scientific School, or Scientific Department of Yale College as a supplement to its newly-instituted practical course, and for the benefit of the public at large. A new and important feature of this course will be its complete illustration by specimens, drawings, models and animals. Life-sized paintings of groups from acle brated herds will be included in these illustrations The lectures on the training and breaking of horses will be accompanied by practical illustrations on living ariumle, in a large amphitheater which has been so cured for the purpose. It is quite possible that him Rarely may be engaged for this specialty. We learn from good anthority in Connection and Massachuseus, that a very large number of students may be capetical

CENSUS RETURNS.

THE CENSUS OF MASSACHUSETTS. The following are the United States Cousts Returns of Massachuset for 1860: 192 785 Narfolk County ...
183.131 Plymouth County ...
216.134 Plymouth Gounty ...
126.644 Parristable ...
27.977 Dukes County ...
17.927 Nantucket ...
14.95 S. 15. Total. ...
* Same as to 1855.

The population in 1850 was 201,514, showing an crease of 24 per cent, or 10 per cent less than the in-crease during the previous ten years, from 1840 to 1850. The following is the population of some of the princi-

al towns: 107 000 [Namestable 10,000 [Need 19,100 South Danvers 19,100 Newton 25,000 Somewille 36,840 Waltham 5,800 Wohnen

CENSUS OF NEW-JERSEY.—The population of State of New-Jersey, according to the census it reken, is a fraction over 600,000. This will combin State to retain her present delegation in Congre-even though the ratio should be fixed as high even though the ratio sand Representative. The iscrease of population in ten years is about 170,000 more than half of which has been gained in Essex and Hudson counties. The relative increase in seven Cargressional District is exhibited in the following table Dist. Counties:

1850. 1860.

Dist.	Counties.	1850.	1860.
1.	Atlantic	6.493	7.132
	Curherland	15 100	12.606
	Salem	19 set	22 431
	Gloveester	14 655	10:459
	Camden	.25,472	34,159
	Total		116 /015
	Increase	- Contract of the Contract of	24,400
11	Furlington	43.903	39,958
14.	Mormouth	30,258	37,900
	Opens	1,10,000	51,309
	Mercer*	.27,906	39,369
	Total	111,419	191,936
	Increase		market 1878
111.	. Middlesex	211,624	75,738
	Semerant	19,083	27,700
	Finsterdon	99.611	23,964
	Vi arren	. 22,356	21,433
		DESCRIPTION 1	
	Total		120,677
	Increase		21.041
IV.	Surex	22.988	23,691
	Mord	20,170	54,199
	Passale	23,028	29,021
	Eerget	14,604	21,619
	Total	.50.349	169,130
	Increase		18,721
V.	Fact	73.944	90.936
365	Union		30.515
	Hudson	21,819	85.093
		1.5 m/di	20/1/954
	Total	- 246.4-14	
	Increase. Total for 1880.	489,812 Total 6	nr 1859 500 003
*Two	townships estimated.	filme townshi	p wellmated.

The large increase of population is the Vih District conders a change in the several districts imperative. (Susex Register.

THE CENSUS OF MICHIGAN .- After a seeminely unnecessary delay in closing the returns of certain districts—from two of which returns have not yet been received and the population of which be simuled—we are enabled to make the following statement of the cross of this State at the lat of June last, which is given in connection with the two preceding census, as follows:

Tollows:	Counties.	1850.	1854.	1850.
Allegen		0,125	7,301	16,090
Aleeron Alt	pena Incenia 3	Linkte		
governer.	Iosen. Ogema.	Ros-		
common	Weaford, M	194041		
kie, Ast	rim, Otsego, Ki	NIEUS.		651
RB. Friel S.	nwierd"		1244	3.161
Flavor.		5.073	7.821	13.071
Patriction	****	11.417	17,349	22,379
Franch		12.572	75/794	21.03
Callsonniv.		19 pc	22.768	30.747
Continues	+64144+144	10.907	1.902	17,733
Chippews.		5,102	1,012	19 415
A HUTER-			71114	1 2
Fater		1,000	18,56%	25 484
		AAAA	2,677	1,110
Centimore.		12,031	15,676	22,947
Courtiet"		WARREN DAVE	7013	1,015
Grand Tra	seme*	16,159	19.176	95 597
Hillestate			2,073	5.190
			762	3,143
-Inchara	**********	4.537	11,225	17.627
London		STREET, STREET	10,727	10,005
Legh-lin as	d Clare"	***** ****	21,885	24.296
	*****	And the second second	16,693	24 (403
			17,868	30,725
Lockery	and Meniton".		-	2.201
Larenten		7.020	8.704	14,759
Legavera		CALLES TO THE OWNER OF	31,742	30,129
Livingstati		111.465	11,195	16,193
	****		1,645	92,507
			10,111	2.763
A more		V. 1	25773	818
Norman a	od Carecha,			997
Actor: Charac	kinas and 2) or	nradit-		
	other		1000	
	of Gradwin		18,122	91,803
			2,000	3.974
			200	25.917
Pingers and	må leter			2.718
			31,344	59,814
Conta			- Same	1,296
			0.668	4.5%)
(Hinwa-		11111 2.007	7,337	13,929
	Ø*		1,055	12:055
			3,429	7.639
Ect. val		16	1111	78
Stehny, an				515
			7,119	19.200
S. Clair		10, 191	15,197	21,193
			1.504	4,824
			7.190	12.226
	w.J.		21,500	59, 156
41		19.7%	66.7952	WE 654

cluded in Minha Lorenkinson and Plannings find counties in ed to Septimes at the last context,

The above figures are all taken from the official re-cense excepting one district of Washingaw County and you of Calham, is which the county is not vercom-lated. The estimates of these districts are based upon

um correct.

These figures make the increase of population in the tate since the census of 1850, 352,315. The increase are the State queens of 1854 has been 240,505.

[Detreit Free Free.]

-1	CENTUR OF KANDAR We give below the popula
1	of the Tortkory, by counties:
Management of the Parket of th	Anderson (1.50) Jefferson. A prim. (1.77) Jefferson. A prim. (1.77) Los regioners. Provide dan. (1.
1	Franklin 3.69 Washington 1.09 Washington 3.00
ł	Hunter 196 Villeon.

No renous west of the sixth perceipal meral as County has a population of about 3,090

POPULATION OF CHARLESTON,-This city, according to the census recently taken, has a population of 40,190, of whom 23,327 are whites, 13,605 shaves and 3,257 two colored. Compared with the consus of 1850, this howe an increase in the white population of 3,315, and a decrease in the slave population of 5,920, and a decrease of 184 in the free colored. Decrease in total population in ten years, 2,795,

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

Mr. Airison of Jersey City, bus just commenced sying the keel of a steambout for Mr. Fields, to be on as a freight and possenger bout between Sing Shig nd Newburg. She will be 130 feet in length, 22 fee beam 7 feet deep, and 180 tune burden, and will be supplied with two horizontal engines, 30-tuch cylinder, and 6-feet stroke.

RECORDER'S REPORT,-Recorder Tilden of Jorsey ity reports that during the past three mouths, the persons wer teroght before him on various charges. Of these 271 wave for drenkenness. Total amount of fines received, was \$470.20. BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBERT.-About I a. m.

Thursday Officers Kilconley and Hurpley detected three men in a manage in carry of an income into the house of Osciola Mellow & 2 year (New Series Carry Leave City. They made their scarse, through pursual by the officer some distance.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from Santa Fé to the 13th of October and nounce the departure from Fort Defiance of the Navassa expedition in search of hostile Indians. Col. Canby of the 10th Infantry has command of them. Major Sibley,

Dragoons, commands one of the columns, and Capt. Mea 'aws, 7th Infantry, another. These officers are youn. They have under their orders six companies of Cavalry (viz: two of 2d Dragoons, and four of Rifles), and nine a ompanies of the 5th, 7th and 10th Infantry. Several bin idred "Ute" Indians cooperate with the

The Sommer campaign against the Camanches and Kinwas has term insted. The early operations of the New-Mexican coln 'nn were paralyzed by the black tongue, which killed or weakened the horses so that the troops could do but little harm to the Camanches when they found them. So soon as these Indians ascertrined that they are in future to be considered hestile, they left their accustomed hamts in this department for parts unknow.". During the last month Col. Porter, with six companies of the Rifles, marched about five hundred miles in a vain search for them. He went out from Fort Union about the 7th of September, moving in a north and east direction skirting the Raton Mountains, and returned to the rost about the 3d of October, coming in by the Red River, pear Fort Smith road. He believes But the mass of the Comanches have retired into the Liene Fetsendo-as he found no fresh signs of Indiana during his scouts.

We subjoin a correct statement of the share each State has had in officering the United States Navy. as the matter has been pretty well discussed of late. The additions made to the personal roll of the service in 1860 in no way affect the figures, which comprehend no name below the rank of Acting Midshipman. Every year witnesses a vast increase of the proportion of the Northern to Southern officers. The chaplains, it may temurked, were all born at this side of Mason & Dixon's line. The professors of mathematics, too, with one exception, are Northmen.

216	Pennsylvania	207	Piet. Colombia	52
127	Connecticut	57	Lew York	216
218	Massachusetts	77	Novih Carolina	43
219	Tennesse	22	Maine	35
210	New Hampshire	24	Georgia	21
217	Vermont	10	Rhode Island	13
218	Delaware	17 Ohia	29	

the general result may be seen in the table. Matters have not been so brisk at the Navy-Yard for long time as they are now. There are one thousand men employed, and on the last semi-monthly pay-day (vesterday) over \$18,000 was disbursed to them. The Spanish frigate has taken out her boats, and will be in the dry dock to-day. Her sailors are permitted to explore the Navy-Yard at their pleasure, and never think of deserting. The Reanoke and Wabash occupy the time of a large gang. The Cumberland has removed down to the Battery, and the Vandalia will soon follow er. A large fleet of surveying vessels lie in the stream, beside the Perry, Brandywine, North Caro-

REPUBLICAN WARD CONVENTIONS.

Last evening the Republican Ward Conventions met to nonlimite School Officers and Constables. We apver d the proceedings:

Fig. 1 Wart - Adjourned to Wednesday evening. Sncon: Wart - Appelented Mesers. Williamson. Marsh, and add a Committee of Conference to select the best eardistors,

Shouse Wann-Appellited Mesers. Williamson, Marsh, and Taild a Committee of Conference to select the best cardidates, I-sepecifies of party.

Then Warn-Robert S. Gould jr., Commissioner; Amesischer inspector; J. G. Ollmore, Everardos Warner, Trustees; John Fitzgerold, Antonio A. Coster, Constables.

Figure W. Fr. Insecting at No. 218 William street)—Adjourned to Wester day evening.

Figure W. Fr. Insecting at No. 218 William street)—Adjourned to See and See a

"Water - Adjourned to Monday night.

BASE WALE. - The Thirteenth Ward Convention met

donk but adjourned without doing anything, subject

Chair. Wann - Henry Von Lenden, Commissioner; Wann - Henry Von Lenden, Hugh Rennet, In-Figure 20 National Henry Von Lenden. Commissioner; John R. Fistler John M. Hunter. Trustees: Hugh Rennet, Inspector Janob Von Girelein Janes Haskell. Constables.

Firewaxia Wann.—Erastus C. Benedict. School Commissioner, John Henry John W. Knex. Trustees: James S. Hoyder Just et al. 1998. However, John Hillyer, Wm. Herburn. Constables.

Firewaxia Wann.—Rebert A. Adams School Commissioner, John Helmann. Programmer B. H. Vancet to fill a vacancy: John Delaration Thursas Christie. School Trustees full term: Milton St. John, to file a vacancy Mordeval L. March. Inspector; William Octobr. 1999. F. Carr. Constables.

Favery H. Whoods, and George P. Sutaman. for full term: Freiche Chuntend, for three years. Henry A. Burr. for the West Christies. John C. Chamberlain, Inspector; Patrick J. Hanbury, Geo. A. Robins, Constables.

Hunter Erastu Walth.—James Faltment Commissioner; H. A. Harthot, Inspector; Jumes Lichtmentein, Joseph F. Joy. Trustees for long term. Daniel Frew. Trustees for chort term: J. Soynom. Malless Trustees to fill vacancy; Henry Eshpor and Isaac Viruse. Constables.

NENTRENTI WARD.—Michael A. Reed (full term). Christian Schwartz (to fill vacancy). School Commissioners; Wm. H. Schwartz (to fill vacancy). Armstrong. Dr. Henry Burgman (H. Schwartz (to fill vacancy). Armstrong. Dr. Henry Burgman (H. Schwartz (to fill vacancy). Armstrong. Dr. Henry Burgman (H. Schwartz (to fill vacancy). Armstrong. Dr. Henry Burgman (H. Schwartz (to fill vacancy). Hunters. Robert G. Istense, John J. F. Kendell. Trustees: J. M. Underhill, Inspector; J. Wann.—Michael Mariner. School Commissioner; A. W. Chin. J. F. Kendell. Trustees: J. M. Underhill, Inspector; J. Huntersen V. W. P. Danielles, Trustees, Constables.

Taxayyarates Wart.—Jarres Mariner. School Commissioner; A. W. Chin. J. F. Kendell. Trustees: J. M. Underhill, Inspector; J. Jarestine, J. F. Cheery, Constables.

TAMMANY COUNCIL CONVENTIONS.

The following nominations were made last evening y the Councilmanic Conventions of Tammany Hall: Finer Diere CT-George P. Rickford, Pourth Ward; George A. Barney, Fifth Ward; Morran Jones, Sirth Ward; Henry thee Seventh Ward; Joseph Murphy, Eighth Ward; Joseph Francon, Fourteenth Ward.

Second Preventy—John Van Thee, Ed. C. Mellory, John Ivan John H. Houghkirk, Authory Miller, Michael C. Gross, Tourns Dannaurs—John Dohn, George McGrath Eighteenth Ward; Jomes Gurchleten, John Gibson, Fifteenth Ward; Alexander Stew Nieth Ward; Mr. L. West, Stricenth Ward; Alexander Stew Nieth Ward; M. Long, Twelfth Ward; Parriak Lungel, Nineteenth Ward; John Bilee, Lube Gurran, Twenthund Nineteenth Ward; John Bilee, Lube Gurran, Twenthund Nineteenth Ward; Alexander Bundou, Twenty-first Ward; Alexander Ward. Twenty-second Ward.

The series of th

1.700 bush. Cats. Canal Exponents, 4.700 bush. Wheat, 13,000 bush Corn. Nov. 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat dell. and 13.700 bush at 77.0730. for No. 1,75.2730 for No. 2 in store. Cons. dell. Oars dell. Receipts, 3,000 bbis. Plour, 2,100 bush. Wheat, 23,000 bush. Gorn. Shippaners, 31,000 bush. Wheat, 23,000 bush. Gorn. Shippaners, 31,000 bush. Wheat. French quiet. Sight Exchange on New York 7 bush. Wheat. French quiet. Sight Exchange on New York 7 bush. Anothers, Nov. 22.—Cotron: Sales to-day, a few hundred beles; market depressed.
Cincursart, Nov. 22.—The market opened extremely dull and insettled for all articles to-day, but the New York nows caused a firmer aspect, though no important change took place. Flour, 84 250 44 30 for Superfine. Whisky firmer: 14 @15e. asked at the close. How dull; agles 3,000 at #5 202 46. Provinces quiet; no sales. Movey market very tight. Sight Exchange on New-York firmer, but not higher.